

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 11.1

England and France developed as nations.
(pages 249–254)

I. Which country does each statement describe? Write the correct letter in the blank.

A. England B. France C. Both England and France

1. In this nation "no free man shall be arrested or imprisoned except by the legal judgment of his peers."
2. People in this nation accepted the idea of a limited monarchy.
3. This nation had a supreme court called the Parlement.
4. From 1066 to 1204, this nation controlled Normandy.
5. Over the years, the townspeople in this nation won a larger share of political power.
6. The king of this nation affixed his seal to the Magna Carta.
7. The king of this nation called for an Estates General, or meeting of all three estates.
8. The king of this nation called together barons and townspeople for a parliament.
9. The central government of this nation was strengthened during the reign of Philip Augustus' grandson.
10. Bailiffs were sent out to every district in this kingdom.
In 1302, the king of this nation became involved in a quarrel with the pope.
12. The national assembly of this nation increased royal power at the expense of the nobility.
13. Between 1300 and 1500, this country became a nation-state.
14. In this country, taxes were "levied only by the common consent of the kingdom."
15. Royal courts strengthened the monarchy in this country and weakened the feudal ties.

II. Write a paragraph summarizing similarities and differences in the political growth of England and France. Use characteristics that you identified in the previous exercise.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 11.2

The Church faced a crisis in the 1300's.
(pages 254–256)

Identify an effect of each of the developments that follow.

1. Philip IV taxed the Church of France.

2. Pope Boniface VIII tried to force rulers to recognize the supremacy of the Church over the state.

3. Political violence in Rome threatened the life of Pope Clement V.

4. France became the home of the popes.

5. Pope Urban VI had a zeal for reform and an overbearing personality.

6. In 1378, Europe had two popes.

7. In the 1300's, the old sources of authority collapsed in Europe.

8. An English archbishop branded John Wycliffe a heretic.

9. John Huss was a spokesperson for Czech national feeling as well as for religious reform.

10. The Council of Constance chose Martin V as pope.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 11.3

The 1300's brought plague and war.
(pages 257-261)

Identify the following events, people, or inventions by answering the following questions: Who (or what) was it? What did it do? When? Where? Why was it important?

1. Black Death

- a. What? _____
- b. Did what? _____
- c. When? _____ d. Where? _____
- e. Why? _____

2. The Peasant Revolt

- a. What? _____
- b. Did what? _____
- c. When? _____ d. Where? _____
- e. Why? _____

3. Hundred Years' War

- a. What? _____
- b. Did what? _____
- c. When? _____ d. Where? _____
- e. Why? _____

4. Joan of Arc

- a. Who? _____
- b. Did what? _____
- c. When? _____ d. Where? _____
- e. Why? _____

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 11.4

New monarchs ruled in western Europe.
(pages 261–264)

I. Identify the country with which each of the following events is associated.

A. England B. France C. Spain

The duchy of Burgundy became part of this kingdom.

2. Christopher Columbus sailed west across the Atlantic.

3. Henry VII became king.

4. The Court of Star Chamber was used to destroy over-mighty subjects.

5. Charles VII drove out the English.

6. The Wars of the Roses began.

7. Rulers revived the Inquisition in the late 1400's, and many people were executed as heretics.

8. Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon were married.

9. The gabelle and the taille were the main sources of royal money.

10. King Richard III was killed in the Battle of Bosworth Field.

_____ 11. Granada fell to a Christian army.

12. Navarre south of the Pyrenees was seized by Ferdinand of Aragon.

13. Unlike other new monarchs, the king kept no standing army.

14. Louis XI was known as the Spider King for his plots.

15. All Jews were expelled.

II. For each date, identify the events associated with the rise of the middle class.

16. 1000–1100 _____

17. 1100's _____

18. 1295 _____

19. 1302 _____

20. 1400's _____

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 11.5

A new empire arose in Russia.
(pages 265–267)

I. Complete the following sentences.

1. The northern part of Russia is covered by an immense _____, and the southern part by a _____.
2. Most rivers of European Russia flow into the _____, _____, or _____.
3. Control of the _____, _____, and _____ rivers meant control of Russia.
4. The princes of Moscow used _____ and _____ to enlarge their kingdom.
5. Ivan III was the first ruler to call himself _____ of a united Russian nation.

II. Rewrite the following false statements to make them true.

6. The Russians first settled *east* of the Ural Mountains, and ever since, the *Siberian* part of Russia has been the country's heartland.
7. In the early Middle Ages, the *Magyars* built a *cultural* center around the city of Kiev.
8. Moscow, located in the *southern steppe*, suffered little from the Mongol raids.
9. In 1328, the head of the *Greek* Orthodox Church made Moscow his permanent residence.
10. Hoping to increase Russia's trade with Europe, Ivan IV began a war to win free access to the *Black* Sea.